treasured hollyhock stalks that he becomes blind to his own which he has in his hand at the moment, and cries " That's *mine,*" then it seems clear that we have left the field of simple ownership and strayed into those of power and rivalry.

<L The motive of *power* still keeps us on fairly familiar psychological ground. The hostilities Of these children when they were interfered with by a grown-up or another child is in direct line with Watson's work on rage in infants, and with the general academic view that anger and the fighting impulse are stimulated by the thwarting of any wish or interference with any activity.

[1] Aggressive behaviour from the motive of rivalry, however, bulks more largely in the records than either power or possession ; and my impression when watching the children was that it gave rise to more acute tension of feeling and was more difficult to deal with.

We should all feel it to be natural to respond with anger and hostility to any of these three sorts of situation. But the aggressive behaviour of the fourth group sprang up without any of these more ordinary provocations, and these incidents have been brought together for that reason. Very often there was no apparent stimulus at all; sometimes the child seemed to have been thrown into moody anger by home events, before he came to school. On other occasions, certain children were so sensitive to possible attack from others that the mere approach of another child was enough to call out defensive aggression. And sometimes a child's hostility appeared to spring from the intolerableness of any hint of any sort of inferiority.

The various *forms* in which aggressive impulses found vent are themselves of great interest: t biting, spitting, hitting and kicking, scratching, throwing things, snatching

and spoiling the work or possessions of others, verbal expressions of hate and contempt, and verbal threats of attack with excretory products (themselves thought of as highly dangerous), "teasing" in various ways, boycotting and exclusion from pleasures, winning the hostility of others to one's own enemy.?

Biting occurs chiefly among the younger children, although two five-year-olds had recourse to it at times of stress. It is recorded of seven different children in the group, all boys. Spitting happened with a larger number of children (eleven),